

5000 BC

Perhaps as early as 5000 BC in  
near East copper began to take the  
place of stone for weapons and  
implements. Pure copper was too soft  
but a mixture of copper and tin could  
produce a very hard substance.  
This alloy was called Bronze &  
the next cultural period called  
the Bronze Age

## STONE

The Neolithic dead of high rank were buried in chambers made with gigantic stone blocks. Upright pillars of undressed stone were erected (Ex. Stonehenge) (East Island)

5000 BC

Full Neolithic

Domestication of animals and plants  
and the building of houses.

(i.e. the invention of agriculture)

The growing of barley, wheat, millet  
and lentils gave man a fairly  
permanent and reliable

food supply. Population increased  
men became sedentary. He had to stay  
near his fields. Beginnings of private

ownership

Religion took on a new significance  
Talented persons began to specialize in  
the making of weapons, tools etc. and  
traded them to the farmers for food.  
Thus the division of labor

Domesticated animals now included  
cattle, swine, sheep, and goats. These  
animals were imported from the Near  
East into Europe and crossed with native  
wild European varieties

## SOURCE

In the Full neolithic, new techniques of stone working appeared. Some implements were now ground & polished into the desired shapes. This method worked best for axes, hammers, hoes, and club-heads.

(American Indians used both old & new methods).

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The agricultural revolution  
around 7000 BP or 5000 BC  
gave cultivated plants such as corn  
and beans

5000 BC  
7,000 yrs ago  $\rightarrow$  1 AD.

Stage called Archaic  
(Paleo Indians)

c 5000 B.C.

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The first ever metal tools  
(made from copper) are made in  
the Near East.



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Copper, first shapable metal,  
smelted in Persia.